

Erzberger Reported As Worse

Had No Fever But Pulse Was High and He Is Very Weak

HOLD ANOTHER CONSULTATION

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The condition of Matthias Erzberger, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, who was shot Monday by Oltwig von Hirschfeld, a former cadet officer, was somewhat worse this morning. Herr Erzberger was without fever, his temperature registering 98.6 Fahrenheit, but his pulse was 120 and he continued very weak.

An X-ray examination of the wound made yesterday showed the bullet firmly lodged in the shoulder blade. Another consultation over his case will be held tomorrow between his physicians, Dr. Fleisch and Professor Hildebrand.

JOHNSTON DIES FROM ILLNESS DUE TO SERVICE

Was Chief Historian of A. E. F., and Spent Two Years Overseas

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28.—Prof. Robert Matteson Johnston, who was the chief historian of the American Expeditionary Forces, died at his home here today of an illness aggravated by two years' service in France. He was an authority on military affairs and only recently completed a series of lectures before the general staff at Washington.

Professor Johnston, who was 52 years old, left the chair of modern history at Harvard University to go overseas and returned to his professorship a few months ago. He had previously been a member of the faculties of Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and Simmons Colleges. He was born in France, educated in France, England, Germany and the United States, and was a member of the English bar. He was the author of several books dealing with the history of Rome, the Napoleonic wars and the French revolution.

ICE JAM HAS BEEN BROKEN BOATS FREED

Word was received here yesterday that the ice jam in the western end of the Sound had broken and the tug with light barges which have been ice-bound in the harbor for the past week proceeded to their destination.

Fifteen barges of coal consigned to this city which have been held off Whitehouse, have been liberated from the ice and are expected to arrive in the harbor during the day.

Contractors at the new Washington bridge yesterday began to break ice around the pier and the tug with light barges tomorrow will resume the pouring of concrete into the dam they have erected.

The lower part of the Housatonic river is still closed to traffic and the ice is nearly ten inches in thickness.

U. S. FLEET OF "ARKS" READY TO DEPORT "REDS"

Washington, Jan. 28.—Approximately 3,000 of the 3,600 aliens arrested during recent nationwide round-ups of radicals are "perfect" cases for deportation as a result of Secretary Wilson's decision that the Communist and Communist Labor parties are revolutionary within the meaning of the deportation law. J. D. Hoover, special assistant to Attorney General Palmer, in charge of prosecutions, said recently.

Such cases are "perfect," Mr. Hoover said, in that it will be necessary only for agents of the Department of Justice to present the alien's membership card in either party to make out proof of deportation. In cases of the other five or six hundred aliens whose membership cards were not seized at the time of the raids, Mr. Hoover said it was believed their membership could be proved by other evidence.

Deportation hearings and the shipment of the "reds" from this country will be pushed rapidly, Mr. Hoover declared. Second, third and as many other "Soviet Arks" as may be necessary will be made ready as the convictions proceed, he said, and actual deportations will not wait for the conclusion of all the cases.

While about three-fourths of the aliens taken in the raids were Russians, many other nationalities were among the number, including Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Letts, Finns and Chinese.

The warrant prepared for the arrest of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, "Ambassador" of the Russian Soviet government, Mr. Hoover said, would be served when Martens was released by the Senate sub-committee investigating Bolshevik propaganda in this country.

New York, Jan. 28.—English exchange rates dropped to another low level today when demand bills on the pound sterling dropped to \$3.53 1/4 or 1 1/2 cents below yesterday's record low.

WILSON ASKS GLASS TO MAKE APPEAL FOR \$150,000,000 LOAN

SAYS IT IS UNTHINKABLE WE SHOULD WITHHOLD FROM STARVING PEOPLE THE RELIEF THEY SEEK—ACTION IS IMPERATIVE.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Wilson today asked Secretary Glass to make another appeal to Congress for authority to loan \$150,000,000 to Poland, Austria and Armenia to relieve their desperate food situation.

The president wrote the secretary that it was "unthinkable" to him that the United States should withhold from the stricken people of those countries the assistance which could be rendered by "making available on credit a small portion of our exportable surplus of food."

"With considerable regret I have noticed from the press that congress is delaying the granting of authority for the extension of prompt and generous relief to the stricken portion of Europe," the president wrote. "The urgency and importance of which, especially in respect to Poland, Austria and Armenia, you have fully explained to the Ways and Means Committee. It is unthinkable to me that we should withhold from those people who are in such mental and physical distress the assistance which can be rendered by making available on credit a small portion of our exportable surplus of food which would alleviate the situation."

While I am sure that you must have explained fully to the ways and means committee the appalling situation in those parts of Europe where men, women and children are now dying of starvation and the urgent necessity for prompt assistance, I beg of you that you make another appeal to Congress. I am informed that through the published reports of hearings before the ways and means committee, the Congress has now been furnished with incontrovertible facts showing the necessity for immediate affirmative action. This prosperous republic ought not to bear any part of the responsibility for the mortal and material chaos that must result from an unwillingness on our part to aid those less fortunate than ourselves. We cannot, merely to husband a small portion of our surplus, permit the happening of this great catastrophe.

Action by the House Ways and Means Committee on Mr. Glass' request for authority to make the loans is expected in a few days. The secretary and chief of the United States Treasury yesterday before the House steering committee to explain the necessity for the loan and to discuss the American financial situation generally.

Resolutions supporting a loan to the European countries have been adopted by the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce and it was announced today that the member organizations had been asked to adopt similar resolutions and to commit their action to their senatorial representatives.

CITY ITSELF IS SLOW CLEANING OWN SIDEWALKS

Stretch Bounding Parking Space In Deplorable Condition

Despite the activities of a great number of citizens of the city, warnings by the various official departments of Bridgeport, and consideration of the safety of pedestrians, the stretch of sidewalk on Broad and John streets bounding the public parking space and directly or indirectly controlled by the city, remains in as sloppy and slippery condition as any sidewalk to be found today.

With hardly any exceptions the merchants and residents of the city, especially around the center, were busy either last night or this morning attempting to render the sidewalk safe for their customers and the weather and the continued thaw today have probably had much to do with the sudden access of ambition on the part of householders while the warnings issued by the police department possibly count for something also.

The crosswalks throughout the center of the city are rapidly approaching decent shape and gangs of men were busy this morning cleaning up the slush piles in various spots.

It has been suggested by several prominent business and professional men that a system similar to that used in New York be adopted here—using the high pressure hydrant to clean the streets after a snow fall. Under this plan the manholes of the streets are opened during the night and fire hoses attached to the hydrants, the force of the water generally being strong enough to wash away whatever snow does not melt.

An arrangement like this, it is thought by many, especially in the center of the city, would keep the streets in good condition without adding materially to the expense.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 28.—Street railway service was suspended here today as a result of a strike of the employees of the Columbia Railway Gas and Electric Company. The company refused to grant demands of motormen and conductors for a "closed shop" clause to be inserted in the new contract.

must have fifty thousand pieces of captured enemy cannon. It will have to start another war and get them."

BABY CARRIED HERE IN GRIP MAY GO BACK

No Formal Adoption Application Has Been Made to Judge Miller.

"Broken Blossoms," Bridgeport's foundling baby who was deserted and then brought to this city in a bag from New York, may have to go back to that state, says Judge Paul L. Miller of the Probate Court.

Judge Miller points out that the child is a New York baby, according to the letters of the mother, and if the Charities Department, fear that it will become a charge on the state it will have to go back there as it does not rightfully belong in Connecticut.

The eight weeks old baby is at the Margaret Ford cottage now waiting for someone to adopt it and it would be with general regret that officials of the department would see the child taken back to New York. No formal application for the adoption of the child has been made as yet to Judge Miller in the Probate Court.

BEGIN PICKING JURY TO TRY SEN. NEWBERRY

Proceedings Halted Because Snow Delayed Veniremen.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 28.—The work of selecting a jury to sit in the trial of Truman H. Newberry, and 123 of his associates charged with violation of the election laws, was begun today, with the arrival here of a score of defendants and veniremen whose absence yesterday due to snow-bound trains, had halted the proceedings.

Examination of the prospective jurors was generally expected to occupy the first week of the trial. United States Senator Truman H. Newberry and 134 other men were charged with corruption, fraud and conspiracy by the federal grand jury which investigated the senatorial election of 1918. When the indictments were returned Nov. 30, last, United States District Judge C. W. Sessions, who assembled the jury, indicated that evidence obtained by the grand jury was believed to be \$100,000 and \$500,000 had been expended fraudulently in connection with the election.

The conclusions of the grand jury were embodied in two blanket indictments. They charged violation of both federal and state laws by use of money far in excess of legitimate expenses in the campaign, and violation of the federal corrupt practices act, which penalizes payment of money to voters. Use of the mails to defraud all the people of Michigan, was further charged against the campaign committee. More than \$100,000 of the contributed fund, it was charged, was converted to the personal use of some of the campaign managers.

James W. Helme, former state dairy and food commissioner, who opposed Henry Ford for the Democratic nomination in the senatorial primary, and other clause of the indictment alleged, was investigated by the Newberry organization for making the primary race. The alleged purpose was to prevent Democratic voters from "lining up" with Ford in the Republican primary.

Attached to the indictments was a list of more than two score "overt acts." These contained charges that a number of those indicted had given money to campaign managers for a "good job" to payments of sums ranging from \$5 to \$2,750 in return for support in the Newberry campaign. One country editor was alleged to have received a ton of printed matter.

The grand jury investigation was conducted by Frank C. Dailey, of Indianapolis, former United States attorney for Indiana. It was ordered by the Department of Justice, Oct. 18, and was based, it was announced, on complaints filed with the department and also published charges of fraud and corruption made by Lieutenant Governor Dickinson of Michigan, and others.

Senator Newberry and 13 of the men who directed the campaign were not served at hotels, flags are half-masted and St. Stephen's crown on the royal palace has been draped in black. Joseph Horvath, a Hungarian soldier, recently committed suicide, leaving his possessions to his comrades in the army. In his will he declared he could not outlive his country's shame.

MONARCHISTS ARE LEADING IN ELECTIONS

Budapest, Jan. 27.—It is estimated that the monarchist vote cast in the election Sunday and yesterday approximated 85 per cent of the total number of ballots. Speculation is now said to be centered on who now will be king, and guesses range from Hapsburg princes to scions of European ruling houses and American multimillionaires.

Berne, Jan. 27.—Prince Otto, eldest son of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, is favored by monarchists for the future king of Hungary, according to Budapest advices received here. Confirmation has been given report that the monarchists won a decisive victory in the elections held in Hungary on Sunday and Monday.

INFLUENZA ON INCREASE.

New York, Jan. 28.—Influenza cases reported here today totaled 5,589, or 20 more than developed on the worst day during the 1918 epidemic. Sixty-seven deaths from influenza and 118 from pneumonia were reported today, with 686 new pneumonia cases.

SOVIET TO SIGN TREATY WITH ESTHONIA

London, Jan. 28.—A peace treaty between Esthonia and the Russian Soviet government is to be signed tomorrow, according to a despatch from Riga to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Esthonia is to receive financial and other material help under the peace agreement.

The treaty, according to these advices, provides that Esthonia shall receive 16,000,000 roubles in gold, concessions for the construction of a railway from Reval to Moscow, materials for building the line, and 300 locomotives.

PARENTS WILL GET AWARD ON DEATH OF SON

Difficult to Determine Degree on Which They Were Dependent.

It being difficult to determine the extent to which the parents of Michael Hurley were dependent on him for support, Compensation Commissioner T. T. Buckingham approved an agreement entered into between the attorneys for John and Margaret Hurley, of County Waterford, Ireland, and the Bridgeport Brass company by which the parents were awarded \$1,246 for the death of their son.

The son, Michael Hurley, was so severely burned in a gas explosion while working for the Brass company on Jan. 26, 1916, that he died in March, 1917.

He was earning \$21.83 a week at the time and if the parents had been entirely dependent and had been citizens of this country, they would be entitled to \$12 weeks' compensation of not more than half his weekly wage.

The liability for compensation was unquestioned but the commissioner says in the award that "It is difficult to secure direct evidence of what degree of dependency existed at the time of the accident, and that after considering the case at length and consulting with the attorneys the commissioner feels that the payment of 312 weeks' compensation at the rate of \$4 a week was without discount" was fair, just and equitable. The company had already paid \$100 for funeral expenses.

GOVERNOR DID NOT REMARK ON SUFFRAGE

Suffrage leaders in Connecticut were this morning amazed to read in their newspapers that Governor Holcomb had at the McKinley dinner in Middletown come out in favor of suffrage after his long opposition, but all doubt was removed today when it was found that the governor did not make the remarks credited to him.

In his speech Chairman Cole said that women would within a year or two take part in the annual get-together of the Republican party and the governor as reported. His speech was of the rather formal type and did not deal at all with suffrage.

COUNT APPONY FRAMING REPLY TO PEACE TERMS

Budapest, Tuesday, Jan. 27.—Count Albert Apponyi is engaged in writing Hungary's answer to the terms of peace submitted at Neuilly by the peace conference. He said today there were many clauses which were impossible of fulfillment.

"There are 60 absurdities in the proposed treaty," he declared. "One of these takes away all our wood and iron ore, while another demands that we give wood and ore to the Austrians. What effects our people most is the loss of territory. As for the economic conditions, we know we can never fulfill them, so they cannot matter much. If a man asks me to pay a thousand dollars, I may do so, but if he demands a billion, I know I can't comply and so should not worry."

The depressing effects of the treaty are evident in Budapest. Wines are not served at hotels, flags are half-masted and St. Stephen's crown on the royal palace has been draped in black. Joseph Horvath, a Hungarian soldier, recently committed suicide, leaving his possessions to his comrades in the army. In his will he declared he could not outlive his country's shame.

HUGHES EXPECTS NEXT WAR TO BE IN PACIFIC

London, Jan. 28.—W. A. Hughes, Australian premier, speaking at Melbourne yesterday, said the next war would probably break out in the Pacific, according to a Central News despatch from Sydney.

"We must be ready with a sufficiently numerous army to say 'thus far and no farther,'" he is quoted as saying. "We are headed about critical nations which last after this country."

FIRST POTASH SHIPMENT ARRIVES

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—The first shipment of potash to reach this port directly from Germany in three or four years, arrived here today on the Norwegian steamship Tungus from Hamburg. The cargo consists of 3,000 tons.

The Tungus was 31 days making the passage.

41 NEW CASES ARE REPORTED TODAY TO BOARD OF HEALTH

TOTAL FOR CITY IS NOW 136—HEALTH OFFICER APPEALS AGAIN FOR MORE NURSES—THOSE WITH COLDS SHOULD STAY HOME.

"Be careful," is the warning of Dr. Walter H. Brown, city's health officer, to all those who have colds and wish to prevent having the influenza. Today 41 new cases were reported to the Board of Health, making a total number of cases now in the city of 136.

Dr. Brown today met the managers of the motion picture houses and impressed upon them the necessity of keeping their houses clean, well ventilated and preventing any patrons from coughing or sneezing while in a theatre.

The health officer today stated he had decided from a close observation that the cases reported were in the majority due to lack of proper prevention on the part of the average citizen.

His advice to all is to go home and go to bed when one discovers he has a cold with a fever. Care should be taken to keep oneself warm and take hot baths and every means should be used to prevent contaminating the rest of a family.

Dr. Brown's one big warning was not to dose oneself with aspirin tablets and whiskey. Aspirin, he claims, is a drug which should never be used except on the advice of a physician and he delivered some rather warm remarks about the advertisements which are appearing from aspirin makers advising the public to use it and condemn this propaganda as strictly untrue advice.

Great care should also be taken when a person has a cold with fever not to associate with the other members of the family. The patient should use great care in destroying mouth and nose discharges and burning the cloth when used. He should have separate dishes and eating utensils and they should be kept away from those of the rest of the family and in order to play fair with the general public a person with such a cold should stay away from work and other public places until the cold has been cured as it is in this way that the disease is spread. In this way only pneumonia or "flu" be averted by the average physician and medical attendance should be secured just as soon as one becomes sick.

Dr. Brown today again appealed to the nurses to register at the Board of Health rooms in the Welfare building and help do what they can to stop the suffering.

Last night a special meeting of the Board of Health was held at which it was decided that a special appropriation would be asked from the apportionment board to help the department fight the epidemic which is threatening the city. The exact amount has not as yet been determined.

The figures obtained this noon from the board show that the number of cases in the city is steadily mounting every day and it would appear that a real epidemic, though milder than last year, is here.

TWELVE OLDEST TREES ARE NOW BEING FELLED

Former Part of Original Woodland of Washington Park

Twelve of the oldest trees in the city ranging from 150 to 350 years, are being taken down this week by the Park department, the trees being located in Washington park where they once formed part of the original woods which covered that stretch of what is now the city.

The trees, all of them oaks, vary in height, one of them in particular approximately 70 feet high and two feet six inches through the trunk at the base.

In order that other trees in the vicinity of these venerable giants are not injured workers in the Park department are first cutting off the limbs after which the trees will be allowed to fall in a clump by se.

Younger trees have already been set out to replace these old timers and it is planned to plant others this year. "Old age" was given by Henry Cliffe, Superintendent of Parks, as the reason for cutting down the trees, stating that they were all virtually dead now.

AVIATORS UNION.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Aviators have formed a union here, decided on minimum salaries and adopted a standard form of contract for members. Second Lieutenant Antoine Marchand, who flew across Germany, dropping proclamations on Berlin enroute, has been elected president. The union will open an employment agency for the benefit of a distressed friend and will make a study of insurance for its members.

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U. S. TROOPS IN SIBERIA SUFFER WITH INFLUENZA

Report Shows Death Rate Among Troops in Germany Keeps High.

Washington, Jan. 28.—An increase in the number of cases of influenza among the American troops in Siberia was shown today in a statement issued by the War Department dealing with the outbreak of the disease in the army both at home and abroad. For the weeks ending January 2 and 9, respectively, 24 and 41 cases were reported. The only disease death reported, however, was one due to tuberculosis.

The report showed the death rate among troops in Germany continued high. For the week ending January 16, it was \$6.74 per thousand, which was slightly higher than for the preceding week. During the week ending January 16, there were reported 63 cases of influenza and 29 cases of pneumonia with 12 deaths from the latter disease.

INVESTIGATING DISABLING OF ARMY TRANSPORT

Bunker Carried Away Which Caused Coal To Shift.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Investigation of the cause of the disabling of the army transport Powhatan at sea is being made by an official board sitting at New York. It is announced today, the War department said reports regarding Bolshevik activity by members of the transport's crew or others on board had thus far been proven to be without foundation.

From information available here it appears that in a heavy gale a portion of the coal bunker bulkhead was carried away, allowing about 75 tons of coal to shift. The fuel choked the pipes and they could not keep up with a leakage through a clogged ash ejector. In spite of the rapidly rising water in the fireroom, it was said, all the firemen remained on duty until ordered out by the chief engineer, when the water was shoulder high.

PROFESSOR'S WIFE MYSTERY PATIENT AT AN ASYLUM

New Haven, Jan. 28.—Friends of Dr. William B. Bailey, professor of practical philanthropy at Yale, and widely known authority on social economics, were astonished by the news from Hartford yesterday that the "mystery patient" at the Mental Hospital in that city, who had refused to say anything about her identity, had been identified as Mrs. Bailey, wife of the professor.

The identification was made by Albert H. Barclay, an attorney and Yale graduate of the city, who is counsel for Mrs. Bailey. She was found to be suffering from a serious form of insanity, according to the hospital authorities, and has been confined in the Hartford Retreat for the insane.

The Baileys were married in Syracuse in 1905. Mrs. Bailey was Sheila Mackenzie Jewett. The couple have a ten year old daughter, who resides with the professor here. More than a year ago, according to friends of the family, Mrs. Bailey left home. She took rooms near the Yale Campus. Some months ago Mrs. Bailey was understood to have gone to live with friends in the West.

The professor's friends declare he has repeatedly made efforts to have her return to her home without result, and when she disappeared some time ago he made insistent efforts to find her.

Mrs. Bailey appeared in Hartford early in December. She obtained employment in the department store of Wise, Smith & Co., where she worked for a period under an assumed name. She took rooms with a family of working people, who knew her as Claver Danielson of St. Paul, Minn. She gave no indication apparently of her identity until she reached the hospital, when an investigation resulted in word reaching her attorney, Mr. Barclay arranged for her confinement in the Hartford Retreat.

INFLUENZA IN BUDAPEST.

Budapest, Jan. 28.—Influenza victims are increasing in this city, many dropping in the streets. The government is requisitioning medicines because of the present scarcity. Hungarian frontiers are tightly closed as a barrier against disease, as well as to prevent the export of food and valuables.

With a first class row started in the Navy department, conditions in that part of the government are reported to be perfectly normal.

Jugo-Slavs Refuse To Take Terms

Declare That Any Cabinet Would Resign Rather Than Accept

OFFICIAL REPLY REACHES PARIS

Paris, Jan. 28.—Members of the Jugo Slav peace delegation declare there can be no foundation for reports emanating from Berne yesterday to the effect that the Belgrade government had decided to accept the allies' ultimatum relative to a settlement of the Adriatic question. The delegation expects to receive its government's reply today.

Delegates this morning expressed the opinion that the Jugo Slav government would refuse to meet the allies' terms and that any cabinet, rather than accept the ultimatum, would resign.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The Jugo Slav reply to the allies' ultimatum regarding the Adriatic question, received in Paris this afternoon, amount to a virtual refusal of the compromise offered by the Italians. The reply, it is believed, suggests a new basis of compromise along the lines of President Wilson's proposal.

COAL COMPANIES MADE BIG GAINS IN LAST 2 YEARS

Bittner Cites Profits To Show Ability To Pay Increases.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Miners' representatives completed their presentation of wage and coal mining cost statistics to the president's commission to settle the coal strike today and at the request of the operators President Robinson adjourned the hearings until Monday, when the operators will present statistical data. Mr. Robinson also gave notice that beginning February 4 the commission would hear representatives of the coal fields outside the central territory.

Van H. Bittner, statistician for the miners' union, continued his analysis of cost of living statistics fixing the advance in them since 1913 at 85 per cent. As to the ability of the mine owners to pay advances he cited their profits. His figures showed that the Pittsburgh Coal Company made a net profit of approximately \$3,000,000 for the two-year period of 1914-1915, while for the two years ending including 1917-1918, the net profit was more than \$21,050,000. The profit of \$14,076,862 in 1917, he said, represented 20.6 per cent on the capital stock, and \$690 on each employee.

Bittner pointed to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company as another corporation whose net profits increased enormously from 1914 to 1918. In 1914, he said they were \$511,446, and in 1918 they came to \$3,886,159.

In the two year period, 1914-1915, he said, the Consolidation Coal Company had net profits amounting to approximately \$4,600,000; in 1917-1918, the net profits were approximately \$13,500,000. Further figures showed that the net profits which he said were obtained from the treasury department and financial reports showing that 335 mining companies in 1917 made 15 per cent on their capital stock; 211 made 20 per cent; 25 made 25 per cent; 270 made 30 per cent; 232 made 40 per cent or more; 197, 50 per cent or more; 130, 100 per cent or more; and eight companies made over 1,000 per cent.

Regardless of all increases he said, mine labor was receiving today fewer cents out of every dollar paid to operators for coal than they got in 1913 and 1914.

REPATRIATION HAS BAD EFFECT IN LABOR MARKET

Paris, Jan. 28.—Repatriation of German prisoners may bring about a critical situation in the labor market in some parts of France, according to an Amiens despatch. Work of restoration of devastated districts will be retarded, it is said, and farmers, who have been employing large numbers of Germans, fear they will not be able to show a large acreage this spring. Efforts have been made to reduce the returning today fewer cents out of every dollar paid to operators for coal than they got in 1913 and 1914.

LETTS CAPTURE TOWN, BOLSHEVIK FORCES RETREAT

Copenhagen, Jan. 28.—Lettish troops have captured Guzun, the last town in Eastern Lettia occupied by Russian Bolsheviks, and have reached the Lettish-Russian frontier at many places, according to a Lettish official report quoted in Riga advices received here. Much material of war and 2,000 prisoners have been captured, and fighting continues along the whole front, it is said.

The Bolshevik forces on the Lettish front are retreating eastward, according to the report, and many detachments have been annihilated in recent fighting.

With a first class row started in the Navy department, conditions in that part of the government are reported to be perfectly normal.